

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House

other names/site number The Octagon House, Cole's Castle

2. Location

street & number 5803 Rocky Branch Road [N/A] not for publication

city or town Houston [x] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Texas code 215 zip code 65483

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
[x] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my
opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered
significant
[] nationally [] statewide [x] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO

Date 2 Nov. 98

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date

- [] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
[] determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
[] determined not eligible for the
National Register.
[] removed from the
National Register
[] other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 2 buildings

_____ sites

_____ structures

_____ objects

1 2 Total

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National
Register.

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Octagon Mode

Materials

Foundation Limestone

Concrete

Walls Stucco

Roof Asphalt

Other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1901

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cole, Arthur/Downing, Jeff

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☐ Other:

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	585775	4124120			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eugene Richard Henry Tesdahl MO DNR SHPO Intern
organization Missouri State Historic Preservation Office date _____
street & number P.O. Box 176 telephone (573) 751-7861
city or town Jefferson City state Missouri zip code 65102-0176

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Jon and Marcia Clifton
street & number 117 Wyn Drive telephone (417) 967-4378
city or town Houston state Missouri zip code 65483

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House
Texas County, MO

Summary: The Arthur W. and Chloe B. Cole House is located seven miles southwest of Houston, Texas County, and approximately two and one half miles south of Clara, Texas County, on Rocky Branch Road. The house sits on a yard lot which is part of a sixty acre property, which was a commercial orchard in the 1890's, and now produces hay. The yard lot is located at the middle of the east side of the larger acreage. The Arthur W. and Chloe B. Cole House (1901), a poured concrete, Octagon Mode style house, is the only contributing building on the yard lot. There are two noncontributing buildings in yard; a well house/converted storage shed (1936), and a child's log playhouse (1979). Although both the storage shed and the play house are over fifty years old, they are historically unrelated to the construction of the Cole House, and the two small outbuildings do not contribute to the architectural significance of the property. The rarity of type and the structurally sound condition of the Cole House merits its placement in the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative: The Cole House is located on a sixty acre farmstead on top of a hill near the Big Piney River in the central region of Texas County, Missouri. Besides the Cole House and associated yard, the farmstead also includes three agricultural outbuildings which are outside of the perimeter of the Cole House yard lot. Rocky Branch Road forms the eastern boundary of the yard lot property and an abandoned road which has been plowed over, runs east and west, forming the southern border of the yard lot. The Cole House is located one hundred feet West of Rocky Branch Road, surrounded by a large yard full of trees. Included in the plant life of the east yard of the house are several varieties of trees, including seven black walnuts, one wild cherry, two mimosas, two maples, and three pears. Most interesting of these, are the three pear trees which are old and in relatively poor health. The present owners of the Cole House believe that these trees are remnants of the Stark Brothers Orchard which was on the property prior to the construction of the Cole House. The Cole House is separated on the from the rest of the sixty acre property on the north and west by a two fence lines, thirty seven (37') and twenty three (23') feet from the house, respectively. Presently the production area of the farmstead is planted in hay.

Construction on the Cole House began in 1898 and was not completed until 1901. A revival of Orson Squire Fowler's Octagon Mode, typified by eight exterior walls that form an octagonal shape.¹ Beginning at the south side of the house these walls measure: 15'2", 15'2", 15'2", 15'2", 15'2.5", 15', 15'1", 15'1.5".

The two story house has twenty double hung windows. The pattern of fenestration alternates, with every other wall having one or two windows. On the south and east sides on the ground floor and the east and west sides on the second floor, instead of two windows (which would have continued the fenestration pattern), the building was constructed with a door and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House
Texas County, MO

window on each. Three of these windows were sealed up in 1964 with plaster and wallboard. The remaining functional windows, provide the interior of the house with ample natural lighting.

The limestone block used in the foundation was quarried from Yellow Bluff on the Big Piney River only a few miles from the property. In 1963, former owner Otto Flowers, using refined Portland cement, covered the foundation and built two small stoops, one on the south side and one on the east side. At the same time Mr. Flowers also added a one-story wood framed addition to the south face of the house, measuring 12'x 14.5'. In relation to the size of the original house, the addition is minimally obtrusive and the wood frame construction is distinct from the original concrete construction of the octagon house.

The chimney of the Cole House is octagonal in shape, and is also made of limestone block and is unchanged from the time of construction. Rising through the house, the chimney connects to three interior fire boxes; a single box on the upper level which faces east and was originally used to heat the general store (sealed in 1963), and a pair of back to back saddlebag boxes on the first floor- one facing west into the master bedroom(also sealed up in 1963), and one facing east into the living room. The hearthstones and hearth cheeks of the fireboxes are all constructed of native cut limestone.

The wood rafters and trusses of the roof are constructed in an eight sided pavilion form, with the 24 rafters radiating from the chimney toward the exterior walls. Other than the floors and the addition, this is the only wood construction in the entire house. The roof was originally covered with cedar shakes, but is now covered with several layers of asphalt shingles. The roof rises 6' from the top of the second story walls. The twenty four horizontal rafters radiating from the chimney in a wheel spoke fashion are placed at a height of 10' above the second story floor. Goods may have been stored in the attic at the time when the house was used as a store, but the space has been sealed with aluminum sheets since 1979. The wood pegs built into the walls for the store's shelves are still visible, but have been sawn off flush with the walls.²

Another unique characteristic of the Cole House is its poured concrete wall construction. These walls are made of Portland cement mixed with lime rock aggregate, which was quarried on the Big Piney River. The lime was hauled from the river to the building site by horse drawn wagon, and then fired in two large kilns constructed in the ground on the lawn of the Cole House. The kilns were filled with the extra concrete/lime mixture when construction was completed, and are still discernable today. The walls were poured one at a time, using wood frame forms that were raised level by level as the concrete dried. Concrete wall construction is ideal for typical Ozark climate, as it keeps the house relatively cool in the summer and helps to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House
Texas County, MO

retain heat in the winter. The construction of cement-walled octagon mode homes, though advocated by Orson Squire Fowler, was never extremely popular, and is extremely rare in the state of Missouri, as well as the rest of the United States.³

ALTERATIONS

Since 1963, some minor alterations have been done to the house. Due to the high content of lime and the relatively early concrete technology used in the home's construction, the home originally had a rusticated appearance. The appearance of the exterior was altered in 1963 when the walls were covered with white stucco; while slightly changing the exterior appearance of the house, the concrete stucco was a necessary maintenance procedure to seal the cracks which had appeared in the original concrete construction over the previous six decades. Also, as previously mentioned, a small 12' x 14.5' one story, wood frame addition was added off of the south wall of the house in 1963, and a cedar deck was built off of the second story of the west wall in the late 1980's. Current owners, Jon & Marcia Clifton are currently planning to remove the deck. Any detriment that the alterations may have had upon the house are far surpassed by the significance and rarity of form of the Octagon Mode, especially considering that it is found in a remote, rural Missouri setting.

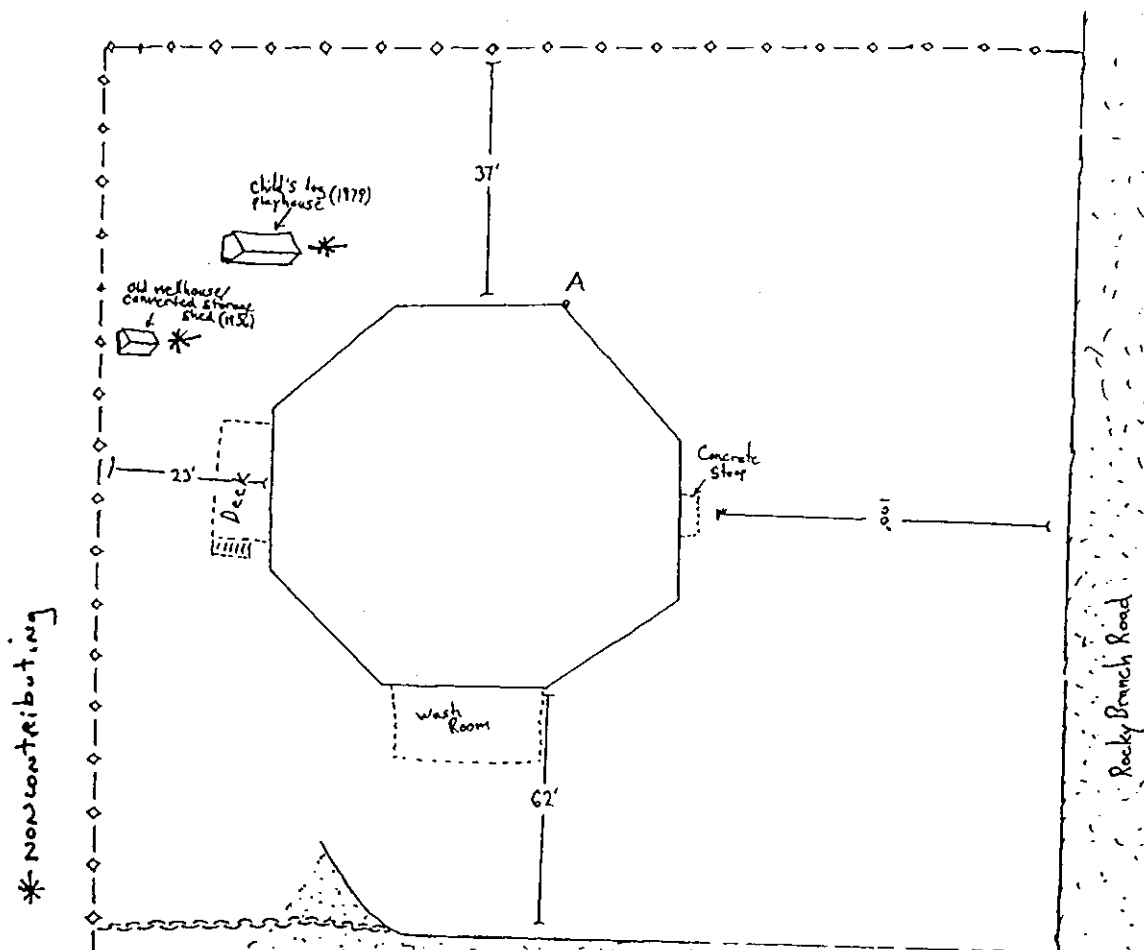
1. John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms: 1600-1945*. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977), 49.
2. Marcia Clifton, Interview with author. Houston, Missouri, 29 May 1998.
3. Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone*. (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 138.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

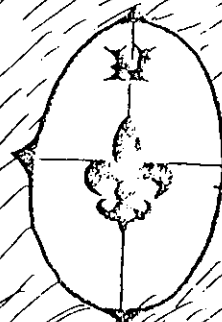
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B. House
Texas County, MO



KEY	
o-o-o	Fence
~~~~~	Imaginary Boundary
-----	Structures added in 1964
	Gravel Roadways
	Unincluded Area of tract
Not to Scale	



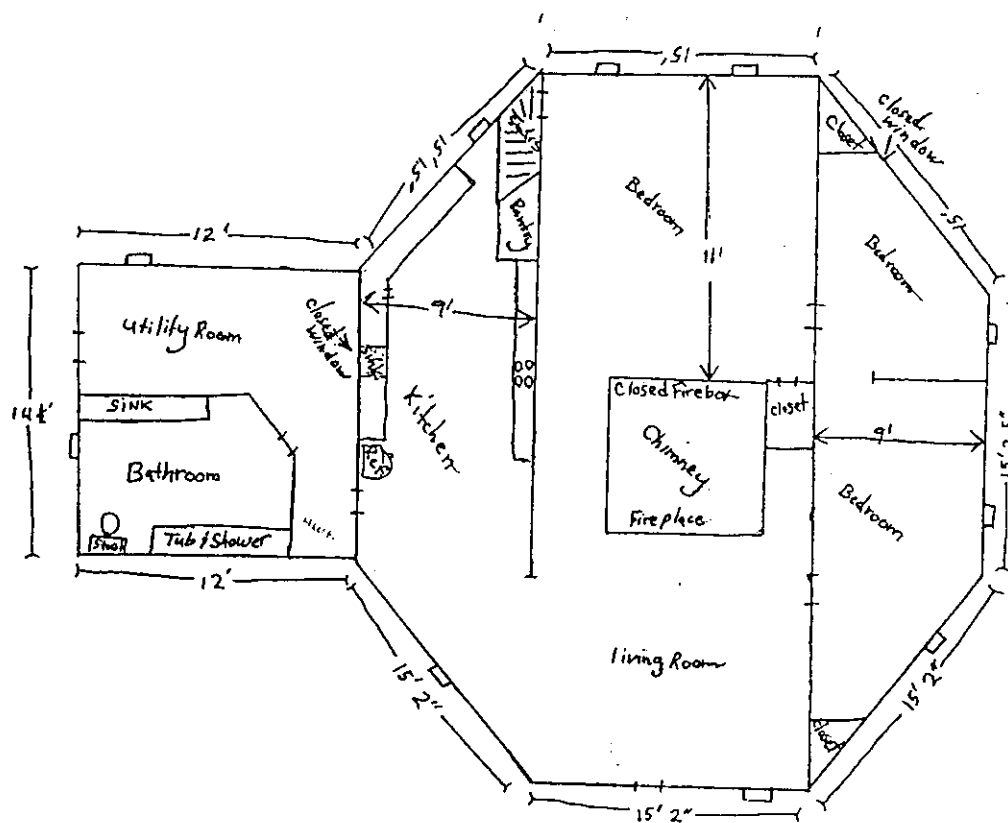


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B. House  
Texas County, MO



(Not to Scale)

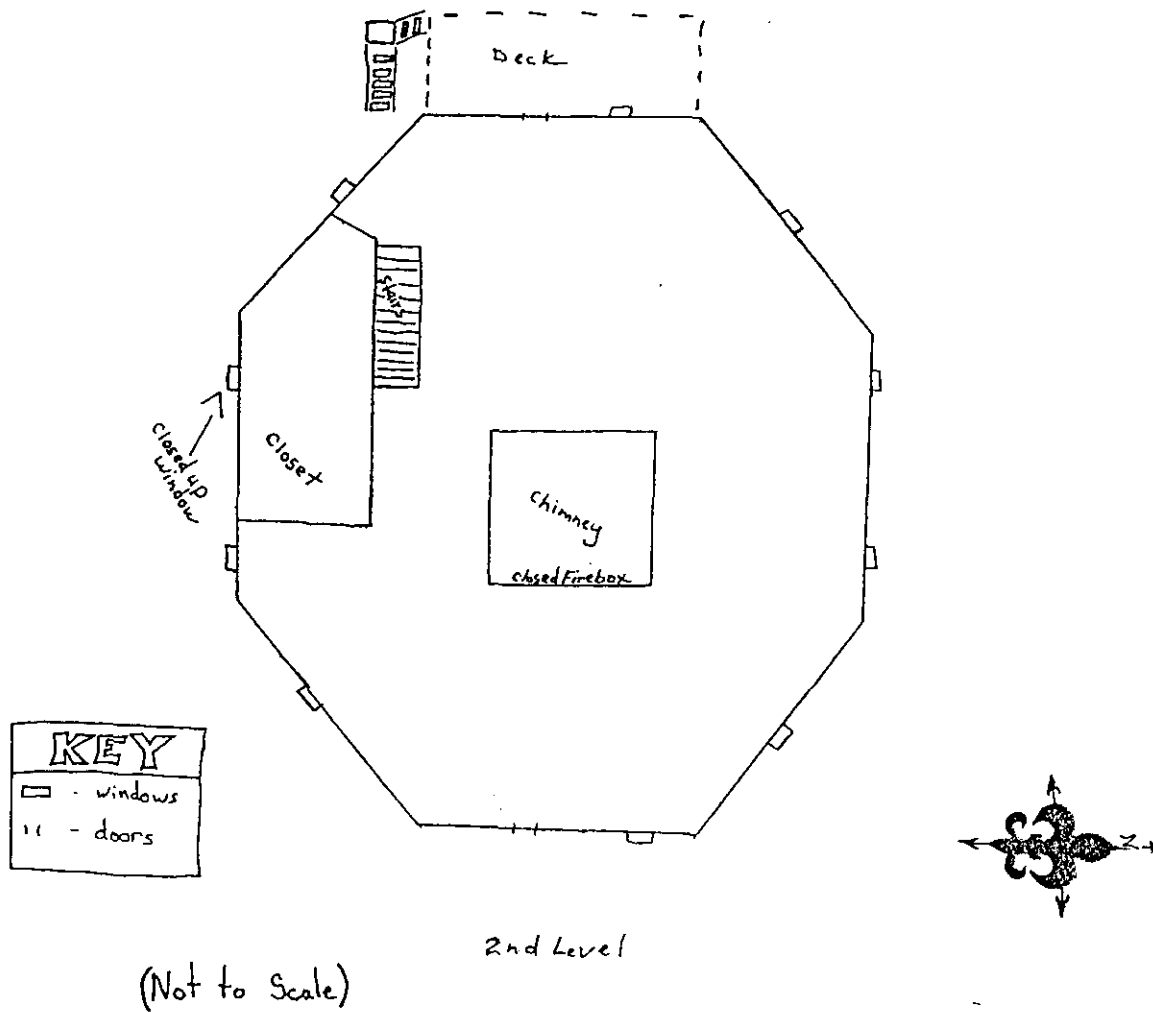
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B. House  
Texas County, MO



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B. House  
Texas County, MO



This photo is of the Cole House in 1936, when Ed West owned the property. This photo was placed on postcards and sold in the nearby city of Houston, Texas County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House  
Texas County, MO

**Summary:** The Arthur W. & Chloe B. Cole House, located in Texas County, seven miles southwest of Houston and two and a half miles south of Clara, is significant under Criterion C and is locally significant in the area of architecture. Not only is it a rare example of a revival of the Octagon Mode, but the walls are made completely of poured concrete, a technique which was not widely used in the United States, especially in the octagon mode, at the time of the house's construction. Octagon mode homes are very rare; of the few thousand that were originally built, only a few hundred survive. Distinct, and recognizable, Octagon houses as a style were never widely spread over the nation, most being found in New York, Massachusetts and the urban Midwest. First popularized by phrenologist Orson Squire Fowler, who advocated the design as a logical form for all classes, Fowler envisioned the Octagon Mode as a style of architecture best suited to the working classes. Most surviving examples of the Octagon Mode are High Victorian in style, whereas the Cole House is very simple, without elaborate detail, and is reflective of Fowler's intended idea. The Cole House not only derives its significance from its rare architectural style, but the fact that the style was implemented in rural Texas County.¹ More than a unique example of architecture, the Cole House also served as a country store for the rural community of Rocky Branch in the early 20th Century. The period of significance is 1901, the year in which the original construction was completed.

**Narrative:** The largest county in the state of Missouri, Texas County is bordered by Laclede, Wright, Douglas, Howell, Shannon, Dent, Phelps, and Pulaski counties. Located in the south central part of the state, in the heart of the Ozarks, Texas County was incorporated on February 14, 1845. By June of 1846 forty acres at the center of the county had been set aside for the county seat, Houston, named after Texas patriot Sam Houston. The county was named after the Republic of Texas, not only because its large size, but also because the state of Texas was admitted into the union in the same year that Texas County was organized in Missouri (1845). Since the late 1830's and the early 1840's, the area was a well established logging region; in 1840, there were a total of ten sawmills on the Big Piney River. The region was also noted for its mineral deposits, including large quantities of zinc and smaller amounts of lead, both of which the Cabool Mining Co. began large scale extraction in 1887. During the late 19th Century Texas County was well known for its orchards and fruit production, including plums, cherries, grapes, pawpaws, persimmons, and nuts.

Arthur W. and Chloe B. Cole came to Texas County, Missouri, from Stark County, Ohio, in 1897. Soon after the couple's arrival, on December 11, 1897, Chloe purchased the sixty acre property which now encompasses the Cole House. Prior to the Cole's arrival, the acreage was the site of the Stark Brothers Fruit Orchard, 1893-1897, and was already a well known location in the area. Located in the midst of the rural community of Rocky Branch, the Cole House became a central focus point for the rural area's citizens. A quarter of a mile south of the Cole property

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House  
Texas County, MO

was the Rocky Branch Rural schoolhouse. Local residents became familiar with the Cole family as Arthur Cole was appointed Post Master for Rocky Branch for one term, January 11, 1899-March 27, 1900. After the completion of the Cole House in 1901, both Arthur and Chloe Cole operated a general store located on the second floor of the house. Typical of rural country stores of the era, the Cole House was a popular place for the residents of the Rocky Branch and nearby Stanford communities to congregate, not only to purchase wares, but also to socialize, and catch up on news. The Cole family operated the store until they left the property in the early 1920's.²

Before the Cole House was built, in the Spring of 1898, Arthur Cole designed plans for an Octagonal Mode house, and hired Jeff Downing, a seasoned foreman and experienced rock mason, to oversee the construction. In order to build the sizable octagonal concrete house, the builder utilized the abundance of locally available materials in the construction project. The cut limestone used for the foundation, chimney, and fireplaces was quarried from "Yellow Bluff", just a few miles away on the Big Piney River. For the concrete walls, lime was quarried from the banks of the Big Piney River, and hauled by horse-drawn wagon to the building site. Once at the site, the lime was fired in large kilns which had been excavated at the building site. After drying and curing, the lime was mixed with Portland cement and poured into the wall forms. The construction was labor intensive, requiring Downing to hire several neighborhood youths including, Seth Bishop and the Flowers brothers (Jack, Green, Lee, Frank, and Hade). The project took nearly three years to complete, and work was finished in the spring of 1901.³

The Cole House is a revival of the Octagon Mode, a Victorian style of architecture popularized by Orson Squire Fowler in the 1850's and 1860's.. The octagon had been previously used as a building form in Europe and the United States. In these instances, however, the buildings were rarely private homes, but most often were wings or additions on churches or public buildings. One example of these early octagon forms was Thomas Jefferson's summer home, Poplar Forest, completed in 1819. Though octagonal buildings date from before Jefferson, the use of the shape strictly for the family home was not widely popular in the United States until the year 1849.⁴ Phrenology lecturer and eccentric, Orson Squire Fowler, set to the task of designing a home for his family. Fowler wanted a house that could be constructed out of abundant native materials, utilize all usable space, and be affordable to all ranks and classes of Americans. With this in mind, Fowler had his home in Fishkill, New York, constructed, and subsequently wrote and published *The Octagonal Mode of Building: A Home for All* (also known as *The Octagon House: A Home for All*), with the intent of making this style of building available to the rest of America.⁵ Once this design was published, it was soon adopted by nonconformists, social reformers, and eccentrics; it's appeal being the nonconventional design. Examples of Fowler's design are found all over the United States, but the form was most popular in the Northeast and the Midwest.⁶

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House  
Texas County, MO

Fowler designed his own home with many modern conveniences including hot and cold running water, flushable toilets, filtered drinking water, dumbwaiters, and speaking tubes. Many of these concepts were as new and as controversial as the Octagon Mode itself, but the homes which Fowler designed and suggested in his book were much less extravagant than his own.⁷ One of Fowler's main purposes in designing the style, was to do away with square, confined rooms and useless corners. Although this was Fowler's premise, in truth, while his houses did have octagonal and circular rooms without corners, they also often contained trapezoidal, triangular, square, and irregular rooms that retained the awkward trait. There were other positive characteristics which Fowler implemented in his design; common use of central stairways in the center of the house with improved air circulation,⁸ and eight different exposures offering a 360 degree view of the outdoors from the house.⁹ The multiple exposures, when combined with an optional cupola or belvedere on the roof, also offered an exceptional level of natural lighting to the home. Also typical of the design was the use of a wrap-around porch or veranda, allowing owners to enjoy numerous vistas as they strolled around their homes.¹⁰ Most Octagon Mode homes were of wood framed construction with extensive decoration and ornamentation, reflecting a variety of architectural elements from various styles. Ironically, the design was preferred by people who could afford to make them extravagant, the exact opposite of what Fowler intended.¹¹

Fowler intended his revolutionary new style of housing not only to improve home life in general, but to bring an elevated quality of living to the common man. In Fowler's own words, "To cheapen and improve human homes, and especially to bring comfortable dwellings within the reach of the poorer classes, is the object of this volume."¹² Fowler emphasized an abandonment of traditional building styles and the adoption of the octagon design as a more perfect home. Fowler believed that the octagon was a perfected shape, and based this on the shape's appearance in nature. With flawed logic, Fowler stressed that bees built hexagonal cells to store their honey, and postulated that similarly sound design of the hexagon was perfectly suited for humans. Besides justification of the style, Fowler went through the construction process step by step. In speaking of inexpensive building materials, Fowler, when discussing concrete, stated, "Nature's building material is abundant everywhere, cheap, durable, and complete throughout."¹³ Fowler also pointed out that concrete is made of lime, pebbles, and sand, all of which could be found in fine stone. Another attractive aspect of concrete wall construction was that it made a fine insulator, retaining heat in the winter and staying relatively cool in the summer. In the year 1850 the author visited Joseph Goodrich's home (1844) in Milton, Wisconsin, which is attributed as the first American home to have walls made completely of poured concrete. This architectural technology impressed Mr. Fowler so much, that by his 1853 edition he had added it as a key component of the Octagon Mode. Fowler argued that with the little expertise it took to make concrete, aided by the instructions in his book, an octagonal house could be easily and cheaply

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House  
Texas County, MO

constructed. Octagon Mode homes with this poured concrete construction were often very plain, which Fowler said was fine, as it allowed the owner to enjoy the beauty of the octagonal shape by itself.¹⁴

Through the first part of the 20th Century poured concrete construction grew in popularity, especially in areas where gravel, crushed mussellshell, lime, and other aggregates were abundant.¹⁵ In the Midwest, the popularity of the material was attributed to the low construction costs, low level of maintenance, and the resistance to cold winters. In the state of Missouri, there are some examples of poured concrete houses found throughout the Ozarks. Most of these, however, are of square or rectangular design, not octagonal.¹⁶ The Cole House is the only identified existing poured concrete Octagon Mode home in the state. In the state of Missouri, the octagonal form has been much more popular in barns and other agrarian buildings, rather than homes. Some examples of the Octagon Mode in Missouri include: the Gilmore Barn, Ash Grove (NRHP 1994); David Rankin Mule Barn, Tarkio (NRHP 1970, destroyed by fire 1989); the Rotunda Building of Hermann at the Gasconade County Fairgrounds (NRHP 1995); and the WPA Stock Barn and Pavilion (NRHP 1995) of Trenton, Missouri at the Grundy County Fairgrounds.¹⁷ Given the rarity of type and method of construction, the Arthur W. and Chloe B. Cole house is an extremely rare form of American architecture in the state of Missouri, worthy of National Historic Register listing.

1. Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 235.
2. Mildred F. Melton and Neva N. Bryant, *Texas County Missouri Post Offices*. (Houston, MO: By the authors, 1990), 24.
3. Ibid.
4. Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 235.
5. John Drury, *Historic Midwest Homes*. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1977), 161.
6. Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone: Volume I: Houses*. (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 138.
7. Lester Walker, *American Shelter: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home*. (Woodstock: The Overlook Press, 1981), 40.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House  
Texas County, MO

8. Tony P. Wren and Elizabeth D. Malloy, *America's Forgotten Architecture*. (New York: Pantheon Books, 1976), 66.

9. John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms: 1600-1945*. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977), 49.

10. Patricia Brown Glenn, *Under Every Roof*. (Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1993), 75.

11. Lester Walker, *American Shelter: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home*. (Woodstock: The Overlook Press, 1981), 40.

12. Orson Squire Fowler, *The Octagon House: A Home for All*. (1853 edition, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1973), 3.

13. Ibid., 16.

14. Ibid, 18-57.

15. Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone*. (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 139.

16. Robert Flanders, "Gilmore Barn- Greene County", National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, (3 March 1994).; M. Patricia Holmes, "Mule Barn Theatre-Atchison County", National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, (7 July, 1970).; Claire F. Blackwell, "The Rotunda-Gasconade County", National Register of Historic Places registration Form, (13 September, 1995).; Carolyn G. Lenhart and Steve E. Mitchell, "WPA Stock Barn and Pavilion- Grundy County, (7 March, 1994).

17. Ibid.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 13

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House  
Texas County, MO

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1934): 13-15.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 14

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House  
Texas County, MO

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 15

Cole, Arthur W. and Chloe B., House  
Texas County, MO

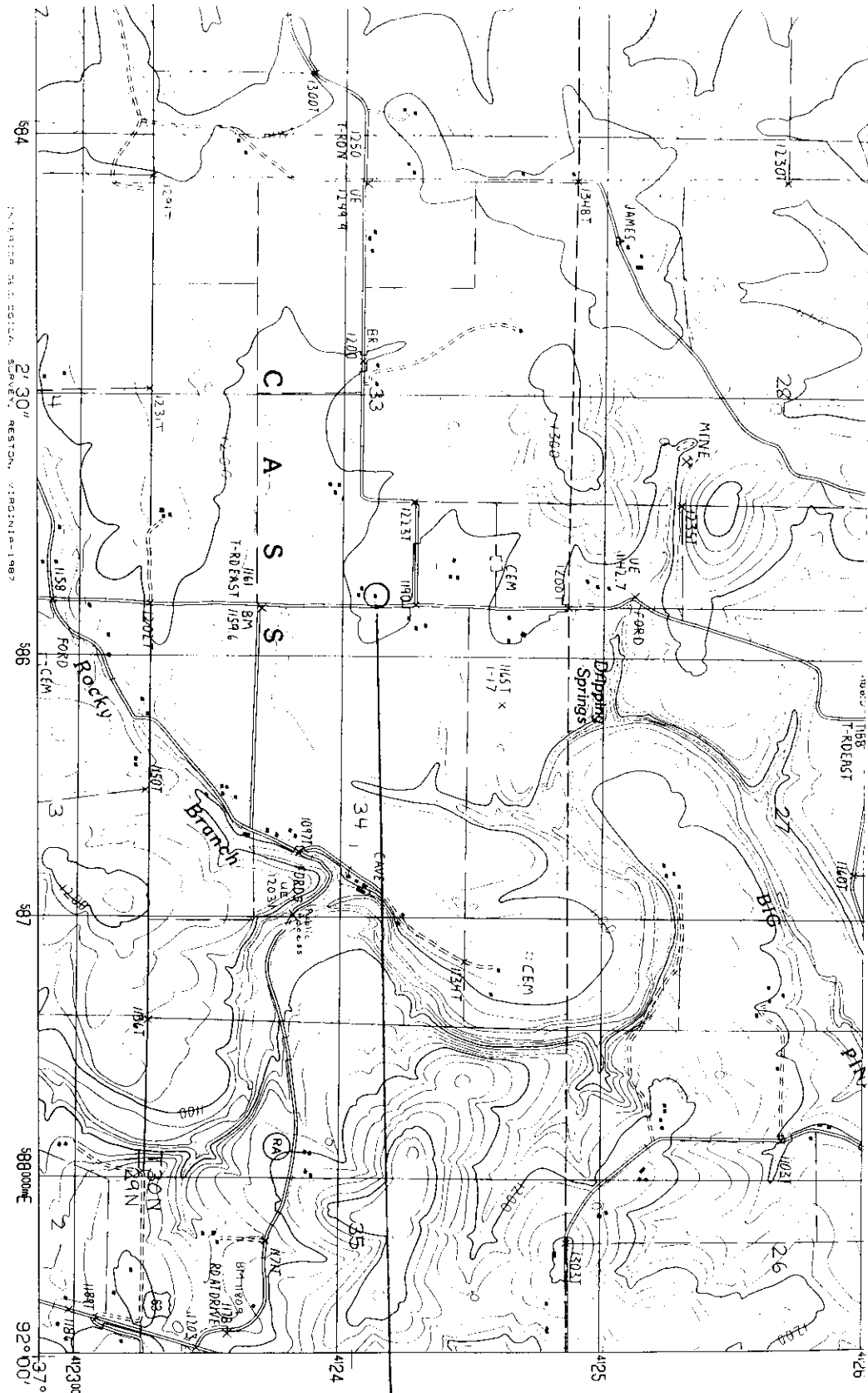
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**Verbal Boundary Description:**

From the northeast corner of the house (See point A, Continuation Sheet Section 7/Page 4), proceed north 37 feet to the point of beginning; then proceed west 53 feet; next proceed south 144 feet; now continue 168 feet east; then proceed 144 feet north; finally continue 115 feet west, to the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification:**

The boundary for the nominated property has been drawn to include the Arthur W. and Chloe B. Cole House, a portion of the surrounding property most closely related with the Arthur W. and Chloe B. Cole House, and includes two small noncontributing buildings. The surrounding acreage is not associated with the architectural significance of the Cole House.



COLLE, ARTHUR W., & CHLOE B. HOUSE  
 TEXAS COUNTY, MISSOURI  
 15/585775/4124120

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



ROAD LEGEND

- Improved Road . . . . .
- Unimproved Road . . . . .
- Trail . . . . .
- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route

BUCYRUS, MISSOURI

PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987

37092-C1-TF-024

1	2	3	1	Roubidoux
2	3	4	2	Succcess
3	4	5	3	Prescott
4	5	6	4	Huggins
5	6	7	5	Houston
6	7	8	6	Calool NW
7	8	9	7	Calool NE
8	9	10	8	Elk Creek

1:111  
 EARST 21 FOOT  
 EARST FOOT  
 1:248  
 1:268  
 OCCURRY STANDARDS  
 DO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
 AND SURVEY  
 ES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401

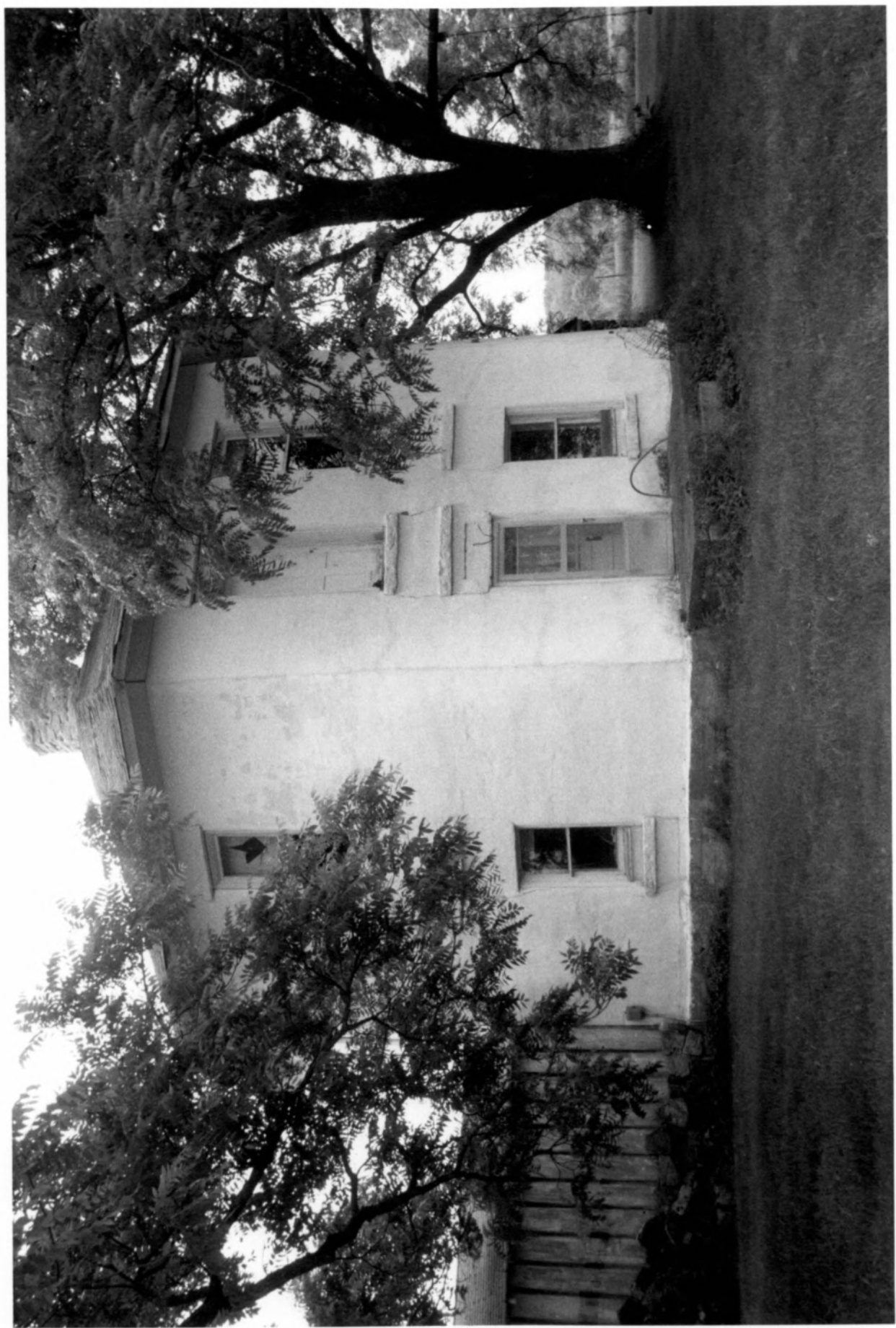
Cole House  
Texas County  
Houston, vicinity

Photographer: Allen Tatum  
1998

Negative Location: Department of Natural Resources

Facing North West

Photo #1



Coile House

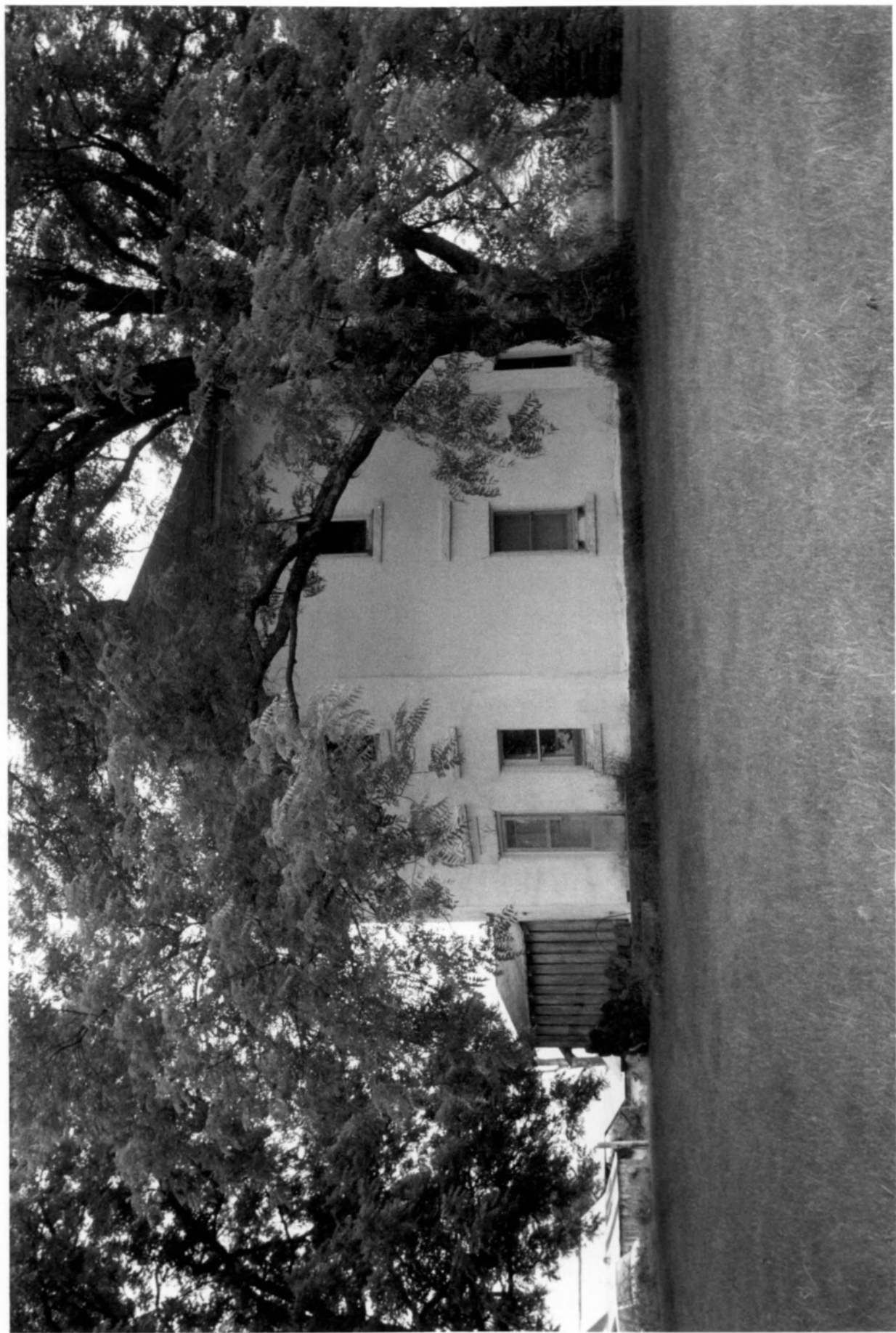
Texas County  
Houston, Vicinity

Photograph: Allan Tatman

1998

Negative Location: Department of Natural Resources  
Facing Southwest

Photo #2





Cole House

Texas County

Houston, vicinity

Photographer: Allen Tatman

1998

Negative Location: Department of Natural Resources

Facing Northeast

Photo # 3



Cole House

Texas County

Houston, vicinity

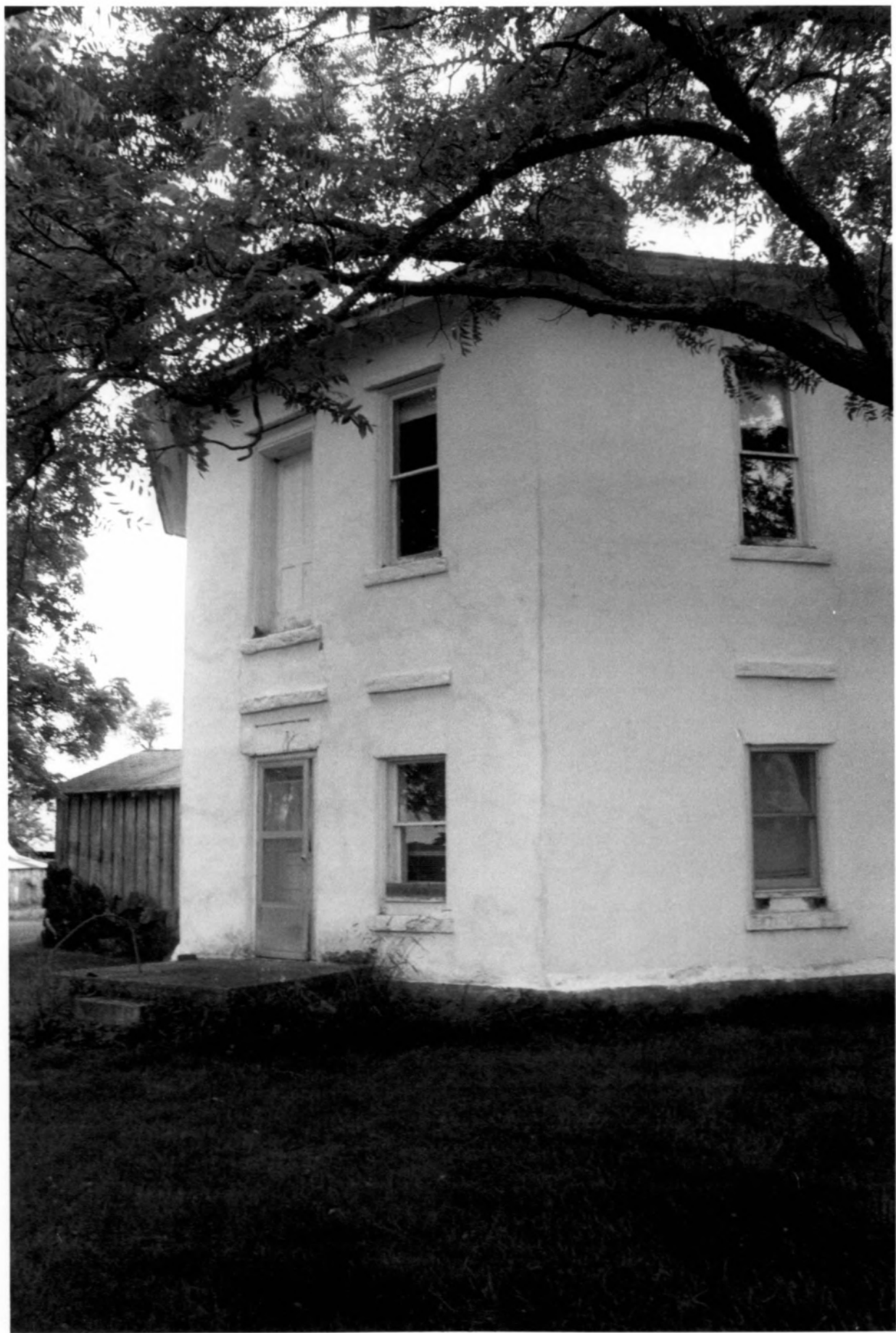
Photographer: Allen Tatman

1998

Negative Location: Department of Natural Resources

Facing South west

Photo #4



# EXTRA PHOTOS

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